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REVISION OF THE NORTHERN RHODESIA TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN NOVEMBER, 1953

INTRODUCTION

The first Ten-Year Development Plan was approved by Legislative Council on 11th February, 1947. This is the third time that the plan has been reviewed or revised and it has become increasingly obvious that a ten-year period is far too long for a plan of this character and that revisions at intervals of not less than two years are essential.

2. The present revision was approved by the Development Authority at its meeting on 17th and 18th September, 1953, and presented to the Legislative Council by the Development Secretary on 30th November, 1953, when he moved the following motion:

"That this Council take note and do approve generally the financial revision of the Ten-Year Development Plan as now recosted at £52m."

3. The need for the present revision is almost entirely financial, but before the financial position is set out in detail (in Part II) it seems desirable that the Development Authority should give some account of its stewardship. The authority was formed on 4th January, 1947, and within a few weeks of this revision being presented to Council seven of the ten years of the plan will have elapsed. During that time, as the succeeding paragraphs in Part I of this revision will show, the Development Authority has achieved no small measure of success in carrying out the projects in the plan. The list of achievements is the more impressive when it is recalled that at the start of the period this country had just emerged from the war with services which were very limited and wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the Territory. The first years were thus inevitably spent in recruiting staff and building up resources before serious planning on paper even could be started, let alone be translated into actual work on the ground. It was not, therefore, until 1950 that real results began to be seen and it is only in the period since then that output of work done has achieved a real significance. Much, indeed, remains to be done, but the rate of progress, provided that the finance required is forthcoming, will not fall off until the remaining projects in the plan are nearing completion. It is against this background that the catalogue of the main achievements, which follows, should be judged.

PART I

SURVEY OF ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER THE TEN-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN BETWEEN THE YEARS 1947 AND 1953

I. Health Department

1. *Hospitals.* (*a*) A large combined hospital has been constructed at Broken Hill and is now in use. This hospital is one of the most modern in design and equipment in Central Africa and has been used to its fullest capacity since it was opened by the Governor in 1952.

(*b*) Cottage hospitals for Europeans are being built at Choma and Mazabuka. These are being erected in F.S.M. prefabricated materials and the former should be completed by the end of 1953.

(*c*) Contributions have been made to the Mufulira and Roan Antelope mines for small extensions to their respective hospitals to accommodate the increasing numbers of non-mine employee patients.

(*d*) The prototype of a rural hospital for Africans, comprising seven wards (seventy-eight beds), operating theatre and administrative block, has been completed at Balovale and is now in use. Two more hospitals of the same type are being built at Fort Rosebery and Mazabuka. A hospital for Africans containing eighty beds has also been built at Choma.

(*e*) Planning of the new hospital at Kitwe is in hand and work has started on preliminary works on the site. Two other major projects, the Livingstone Hospital and the General Mental Hospital, Lusaka, are next on the programme.

2. *Silicosis Bureau.* This new building at Kitwe, which is among the finest in the Territory, was completed in 1950.

3. *Clinics and Leprosy Centres.* Five African urban clinics were built by the mining companies during the period 1948/1952 to which the Government contributed a grant of half the cost. A Government clinic is being built at Chingola. In the rural areas forty-one rural health centres have been completed and another eleven are in course of erection. Little progress has been made with leprosy centres as the policy to be followed has only just been settled.

II. European Education Department

4. Much planning was necessary to provide for the rapidly increasing number of school children. The extension of the range to include secondary education has led to an additional demand for school buildings. The construction of buildings did not start until 1950. Since then, however, considerable progress has been made with construction of new buildings and extensions to existing schools in both permanent and prefabricated materials.

5. Since the inception of the plan the following schools, etc., have been completed and brought into use:

18 new schools;
21 existing schools enlarged;
145 additional classrooms provided;
176 units of hostel accommodation provided for boarders;
9 units of hostel accommodation provided for staff.

The two large secondary schools at Lusaka for boys and girls are making good progress and should be ready for use by the end of 1954.

III. Communications

6. *Roads.* Good progress has been made with the road construction programme and the following table shows the number of miles so far completed in each class:

286 miles of Class I road;
144 miles of Class II road;
76 miles of Class III road;
29 miles of Class IV road.

In addition, Road Boards have constructed 230 miles of new roads and are completing, or have completed, eleven staff houses and five garages and workshops.

7. *Bridges.* The largest bridge so far undertaken is that over the Kalomo River on the road to Livingstone. This will be 254 feet long and twenty feet wide and good progress is being made on this project. At Fort Rosebery a four-span, double-carriageway bridge, 160 feet long, with twin footpaths, was completed departmentally in 1952. On the Great North Road the Karunga River has been spanned by a bridge 108 feet long. In addition, twelve other permanent bridges have been built in different parts of the Territory. The total length of bridgework undertaken is 1,066 feet.

IV. Posts and Telegraphs Department

8. *Telephones and Telegraphs.* Communications both within Northern Rhodesia and to surrounding countries have been greatly improved and extended since the plan began. Thirty-four district headquarters have been interlinked by radio with Provincial Headquarters and a radio-telephone circuit has been installed between Lusaka, Fort Jameson and Zomba. Trunk telephone communication has been established between Lusaka and Salisbury and main trunk telephones on the line of rail have been improved by the erection of additional lines and the installation of V.H.F. teleprinter equipment. Party line telephones have been extended in the areas of Fort Jameson, Abercorn and Kasama, and there have been considerable improvements in the telephone services to the Copperbelt mine townships and also in Lusaka and Livingstone. A number of automatic exchanges have been installed at mine townships and there has so far been an increase of about 2,000 lines in the Territory.

9. *Post Offices.* Mechanisation of the main post offices has been started, and Power-Samas equipment for the Savings Bank has been received but not yet installed. Stamp vending machines have been installed in most main post offices. Planning has begun on the new Lusaka Post Office and on a number of smaller post offices. Investigations are now proceeding for a new post office at Broken Hill. During the period commencing in 1948, fifteen rural post offices have been opened and ten others are in the course of construction. These rural post offices are self-contained units, comprising a small post office and houses for African Postal Assistants.

V. Prisons

10. *Central Prisons.* Constructional work on the new central prisons and ancillary buildings at Broken Hill and Fort Jameson is well advanced, while satisfactory progress is being made with the preliminary work of those at Lusaka, Mongu and Kasama. At Bwana Mkubwa over twenty permanent prison buildings for African prisoners have been erected and a permanent twenty-cell European block. A hospital has been built capable of accommodating three European and ten African prisoners. Several miles of road have been completed and 10,000 good quality bricks are now being produced per day.

11. *Reformatories.* A start has been made with the construction of the Reformatory School at Katambora.

12. *Local Prisons (Detention Camps).* Of the four detention camps and remand homes which are to be constructed at Isoka, Chingola, Luanshya and Kabompo, it has only been possible so far to undertake and complete that at Kabompo. A prison without bars is making satisfactory progress at Namwala.

VI. Airports and Airfields

13. Since the inception of the plan three entirely new airports have been constructed and improvements have been carried out to fourteen airfields. The international airport at Livingstone, built at a cost of approximately £900,000, was opened in 1950. Capable of handling the largest types of aircraft now flying, it has a main runway of 7,500 feet long and 220 feet wide and a secondary runway of 5,000 feet long and eighty feet wide.

14. At Mongu, in the Barotseland Protectorate, the problem of laying a satisfactory runway in the Kalahari transitional sands was solved by the use of ordinary burnt bricks. Three million of these were used in two layers, the interstices of the top layer being sealed with bitumen, giving a bearing strength sufficient to accommodate aircraft up to Dakota and Viking standard and the work was completed and the airport opened this year. It is of particular interest to record that the publicity which this particular scheme received has resulted in the receipt of a number of technical inquiries from various parts of the world where similar natural conditions have to be overcome.

15. A new landing ground has been constructed at Fort Rosebery to take light aircraft in fair weather.

16. Extensive improvements have been made to the runway and the terminal buildings of the Lusaka airport to make it suitable for use as an alternate to Livingstone for international flights. At Ndola the runway has been completely reconstructed by Public Works departmental labour, and as now improved has a bearing strength of 45,000 lb. static wheel load, the same as Lusaka. Improvements have also been made to other minor airfields and emergency landing grounds throughout the Territory.

VII. African Education Department

17. The following have been completed and are in use:

	Government School Buildings	*Building grants to Missions*	*Building grants: Village Schools*
Units of classroom accommodation ...	268	261	661
Workshops	26	34	—
Dormitories	95	295	135
African Staff Houses	258	280	966
European Staff Houses	14	8	—

18. *Development Area Schools.* Four development area schools have been built at Namushakende, Katete, Serenje and Fort Rosebery, including European and African staff houses, workshops, offices and dormitories. A fifth area school is now being constructed at Kabompo.

19. *African Secondary School, Munali.* The buildings erected include ten European and seventy-seven African staff houses, sixteen classrooms, three laboratories, one art room, two workshops, one administrative block and library, twelve dormitory blocks, two kitchens, six dining halls and one dispensary. The school has its own water, electricity and sewage disposal installations, on the two latter of which extension work continues. There are now 375 students at the school.

20. *African Secondary School: Assembly Hall.* The school hall at Munali, which is designed to provide accommodation for 450 people, is nearly finished. It is being provided by funds from Colonial Development and Welfare sources.

VIII. Agriculture

21. *Research and Advisory Services.* Good progress has been made with the establishment of advisory services and the new Central Research Institute at Mount Makulu near Lusaka is now in operation, as are three agricultural training schools for Africans at Monze, Lunzuwa and Katete. A combined Agricultural, Forestry and Fisheries Research Station is being built at Samfya on Lake Bangweulu.

22. *Tobacco Advisers.* A Chief Tobacco Adviser and three Assistant Tobacco Advisers have been recruited and a tobacco experimental station bought with development funds is in operation at Machipapa, near Choma.

23. *Bush Clearing and Soil Conservation.* Bush clearing and soil conservation units have done most valuable work in both European and African areas.

IX. Forestry

24. *Capital Works.* Forest Development Stations have been established at Chichele, Masase and at Broken Hill, and stations are under construction at Choma and Chisamba.

25. *Surveys of Timber Resources.* The Timber Survey Unit has surveyed natural forest resources in Balovale, Kabompo, Fort Rosebery, Solwezi, Kasempa and Mwinilunga districts.

X. Veterinary

26. *Additional Equipment and Facilities.* As a result of the provision of equipment and facilities for research and field services, which includes the installation of an adequate electricity supply system at the Research Station, Mazabuka, a far greater volume of work is being handled at greater speed than was formerly possible.

27. Improvements have also been made in stock-handling facilities.

28. *Livestock Improvement and Disease Eradication.* Considerable advances have been made in both stock improvement and disease control; in particular the complete eradication of pleuro-pneumonia, which had plagued Barotseland for over thirty years, is a great boon to African stock owners and to the Territory. The nuisances and dangers of rabies, tick infestation, anthrax and quarter evil have been greatly reduced by the introduction of preventive measures and inoculations.

29. *Pasture Management and Grass Drying.* Pasture management has reached only the preliminary stage of development and much research remains to be done into the economics of grass drying methods suitable for adaptation to the Territory.

30. *Imported Cattle from Tanganyika.* Only 1,200 head of cattle have been imported from Tanganyika, and the scheme is temporarily in abeyance pending return to more normal marketing conditions in Tanganyika.

XI. Game and Tsetse Control

31. *Tsetse Control.* Schemes to eliminate tsetse fly from the settled and resettlement areas of Fort Jameson District and from the Feira District have been successfully completed and consolidation operations are continuing. Tsetse fly is being eradicated from an isolated pocket north-west of Chingola from which trypanosomiasis has been introduced into neighbouring cattle herds.

32. A territorial survey of tsetse fly distribution is three-quarters completed.

33. Good progress has been made towards reclaiming 300 square miles of grazing on the north bank of the Kafue River near Namwala, where a fence fifty-seven miles long and about six feet high has been erected to control the movement of game.

34. *Fish Farming.* A preliminary fish farming pilot scheme has been completed and action is now being taken to establish fish farms to serve as demonstration centres and to stimulate and guide commercial and private interest in economic fish farming. At Chilanga the nucleus of dams and ponds has been greatly expanded and at Fort Rosebery eighteen ponds covering six and three-quarter acres have been completed.

35. *Kafue National Park.* Sound progress has been made towards developing the Kafue National Park. Approximately 275 miles of tracks have been cleared and levelled and camps have been established from which patrols of game guards control the southern sector. Plans for permanent buildings at Ngoma Rest Camp, to the west of Namwala, are in hand, and it is hoped that constructional work will begin after the road becomes passable to motor traffic in 1954. A temporary rest camp at Ngoma was opened for visitors in August, 1953, and was well patronised. The quantity and variety of game on view in the park has been very satisfactory.

36. *Joint Fisheries Research Organisation.* With the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds a joint organisation with Nyasaland has been set up. The Northern Rhodesia station for this organisation is being established at Samfya on Lake Bangweulu to undertake scientific research into all aspects of fish habitats, ecology, breeding, etc. Staff is being recruited; houses, laboratories and offices are under construction; and research work has already begun.

XII. Rural Development

37. The main aim and long-term objective of the Rural Development Plan for African areas is to bring about an improvement in the African system of agriculture. Peasant farming schemes have been tried out in several districts. The results in Fort Jameson prove that in suitable areas African smallholders can make a good living from the soil using methods designed to preserve its fertility. A scheme covering the next ten years for the expansion of peasant farming in suitable areas is about to be launched. During this period it is hoped that about 4,000 new peasant farms will be established. The cost of the scheme is estimated to be about £260,000 and it is proposed to transfer this sum from the amount allocated in the ten-year plan for rural development into a revolving fund to be used for providing loans for peasant farmers.

38. The 1951 review referred to a decision to divide the rural areas into three categories of which the "intensive development areas" would receive priority both in regard to funds and staff. The Luapula–Bangweulu intensive development area is now staffed by a full team of officers who are carrying out a plan of action covering all fields of development within the area.

39. Progress in the planning of the development of the Kafue Basin awaits the completion of various hydrological and agricultural surveys but the area team at Mumbwa is carrying out peasant farming and resettlement schemes.

40. Capital works programmes within Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme D.1104 will be completed by the end of 1954 with the exception of the construction of development area headquarters for the southern area of the Barotseland Protectorate and for the Southern Province.

41. Development area schools have been built and are in full operation at Katete, Namushakende, Serenje and Fort Rosebery. Another is under construction at Kabompo and it is expected that yet another will be built as part of the area headquarters in the Southern Province.

42. The Nutrition and Health Scheme has been transferred to the Fort Rosebery District from the Kawambwa District and it will thus be more accessible for the members of the area team. It is hoped that all the necessary buildings will be completed by the middle of 1955.

43. The annual block vote for rural development projects (Scheme D.1104) is used for financing local schemes conceived by provincial teams and carried out in consultation with, and with the assistance of, local communities. In 1953 £5,000 has been allocated to each province for this purchase.

XIII. Water Development and Irrigation

44. *Water Supplies—Rural Areas.* In pursuance of the aim to provide rural areas with adequate and safe water supplies by conservation and development schemes, no less than 203 earth dams, thirty-eight masonry weirs and 1,278 wells have been completed during the seven years of the plan.

45. *Kafue Flats Survey.* Heavy rains in 1952/53 and consequent prolongation of the flooding period has disorganised the programme for the Kafue Flats survey and it is now unlikely that the first contour plan, which it was expected would be ready in the first half of 1954, will be available before the end of the year.

XIV. Hydro-Electric Power Schemes

46. *Victoria Falls Hydro-Electric Station.* Turbine foundations, the electrician's house and one-third of the diversionary channel have been completed. The bulk of the machinery to complete the scheme has already arrived or is in transit to the site.

47. *Kafue Scheme.* Aerial and site surveys required in connection with the Kafue Hydro-Electric Scheme have been completed and forwarded to the Consulting Engineers.

XV. Public Works (Buildings), Public Utilities and General Building Programme

48. *Lusaka Water Supply.* The Water Undertaking is now being operated by Government separately from the Electricity Supply Corporation. The 300,000-gallon water reservoir at Woodlands is practically complete and work on the new pumping station is proceeding. An eighteen-inch main has been completed from the reservoir to the town and the reticulation system in eight areas has also been completed. Exploratory drilling has been completed and it is estimated that No. 5 borehole might produce as much as five million gallons per day.

49. *Lusaka Sewerage Scheme.* The pumping station in the old town has now been constructed to ground level. Excavations of trenches in limestone for the pipe lines is proceeding with difficulty.

50. *European Staff Housing.* A total of 1,079 units of European staff accommodation have been completed throughout the Territory under the Development Plan and a further 802 units are either under construction or are being planned under the existing programmes.

51. *Stores Depots.* The new Ndola Stores Depot was completed in 1951. The new stores depots at Lusaka and Livingstone are well advanced and should be ready for partial occupation by the end of the year. When these two fine depots are in full use the work of the Stores Department should be greatly facilitated.

52. *Government Offices and Grounds—Lusaka.* Eight complete new office blocks, containing accommodation equivalent to some 250 offices, and two strong rooms, have been built.

XVI. African Housing

53. African houses numbering 12,665 have been constructed throughout the Territory, mainly on the line of rail, and contracts have been let up to the limit of the funds available.

XVII. Publications Bureau

54. During the period under review, 105 new titles have been published and thirty have been reprinted. The Bureau took over 114,617 volumes from the Northern Rhodesia Literature Committee and the Nyasaland Education Department during the first two years of its existence and has itself produced a further 693,570 volumes. By this means during the period of the Development Plan a total of 808,187 volumes have been made available for Africans.

55. Sales are at present at the rate of approximately 75,000 volumes per annum, of which about 50,000 are sold in Northern Rhodesia. Cash receipts in Northern Rhodesia are approximately £2,300 per annum. Sales have risen steadily from year to year and it is probable that each copy is read by more than one person.

XVIII. Police

56. *Police Sub-stations in African Mine Townships.* Five police sub-stations have been completed and occupied in the main African mine townships.

57. *Police Training Depot.* The European and African accommodation for the new Police Training Depot at Lilayi has been completed and a start has been made upon erecting the remainder of the buildings.

XIX. Geological Survey

58. Systematic regional geological mapping which commenced in 1951 in the Zambezi Valley has now covered approximately 1,000 square miles of territory and has included the detailed investigation of the potential coal-bearing areas of that region. A number of coal seams and outcrops have been located and many samples have been analysed but so far nothing better than a low-grade, medium volatile bituminous coal has been found.

59. A structural investigation of mineralised areas in the Mumbwa District has made good progress and one area in the north-west of some 500 square miles may reach completion during the 1953 field season.

60. A full investigation of the geological aspects of the Kafue Gorge hydro-electric project has been carried out. This included a large-scale survey of the dam site, the proposed line of the tunnel, and the power station sites. Exploratory drilling at the same site was supervised to completion and drilling of the tunnel line was commenced.

61. A discovery of major importance is the carbonatite occurrence of Nkumbwa Hill, Isoka, in the Northern Province. Investigations carried out there indicate that the pyrochlore deposits associated with the carbonatite are of considerable economic value, since pyrochlore, as a source of niobium, is an important strategic mineral. Activity in this direction has been brought to the stage of taking steps to interest mining groups in the deposit.

Postscript

62. Lest it should be thought that the foregoing paragraphs contain the sum total of the development work undertaken and completed during the last seven years, it must be emphasised that these achievements have been attained under the Development Plan and have been paid for from the Development Fund. Simultaneously there has been a very considerable measure of development which has been financed from ordinary revenue and shown in the various annual estimates under the heads of Appropriations, Departmental Special Expenditure, Loans and Public Works Extraordinary. The cumulative effect of these items over the seven years from 1947 to 1953 is not inconsiderable and it is estimated that the total expenditure under these heads on projects of a genuinely development character amounts to about £15m. The following table sets out a few of the major items which have gone to make up this total:

	£
European Education	111,500
Roads and Bridges	802,200
Airfields	334,800
Loans to Local Authorities	4,631,000
Posts and Telegraphs	579,300
Health	193,000

63. A portion of the recurrent expenditure appearing in the territorial estimates must also be regarded as development expenditure. It was realised as early as the first revision of the plan in 1948 that due provision would have to be made for the recurrent expenditure engendered by the plan to be assumed by and carried in the territorial budget, unless at the end of the plan the Territory was to be faced with a sudden and crippling increase of recurrent expenditure. A start on absorbing this expenditure into the Annual Territorial Estimates was made at once and as a result of the Second Review in 1951, except for development schemes of a very limited duration, all such expenditure has since been borne by the regular departmental votes.

PART II

FINANCIAL REVISION OF THE PLAN

A. Introduction

1. Since the last review of the Ten-Year Development Plan which was undertaken in November, 1951, it has for some time past become apparent that a re-examination of the plan is required at least every two years. This examination need not necessarily be a full-scale review of the whole plan but it is essential that the overall cost and the cost of individual projects should be revised in the light of current up-to-date factors such as prices and priorities.

2. The need for this financial review has been stimulated by the continued increase in costs since 1951 though there are signs that the cycle of rising prices is coming to an end. The growth of the population has affected the priorities of some projects and the extent of others; and the overall cost of the plan has now reached the figure of £52m.

3. The rate of progress of the Development Plan has improved with the recruitment of more staff as housing has become available, but there is still a considerable backlog of projects and great efforts will have to be made if the plan is to be completed on time.

B. The Objects and Aims of the 1953 Financial Revision

4. In this financial revision, emphasis must be placed upon the fact that in a very limited sphere only have new projects been introduced. These were permitted only after a very strong case had been made and are dealt with specifically later in this review.

5. This revision is, therefore, a financial one and has been undertaken with a view to bringing the estimated cost of the plan up to date at a more realistic figure. But many of the projects in the plan have not yet been preplanned and costs in these cases are very definitely only rough estimates. This is an unfortunate but inescapable factor, which must not be overlooked when detailed estimates are prepared in due course.

6. It should, however, be necessary in all future projects to try and ensure that as far as is practicable design and accommodation are so arranged that they come within the estimate of funds available in the plan. With the reduced revenue that will be enjoyed by the Territory in future this becomes one of the canons of development expenditure.

C. Federal Subjects

7. *Health.*

	£
1951 Review	1,952,000
1953 Revision	3,633,235
INCREASE ...	£1,681,235

The major changes are due to rises in costs and the changes in circumstances since 1951. The major increases are in respect of:

	Increases £.	*Revised Total* £
Livingstone Hospital	130,000	230,000
Kitwe Hospital...	574,000	854,000
Mental Hospital	250,000	250,000
Lusaka European Hospital	510,000	535,000
Broken Hill Hospital	100,000	800,000

8. *European Education.*

	£
1951 Review	3,396,666
1953 Revision	4,261,961
INCREASE ...	£865,295

Changes have been brought about mainly by the increased costs of schools as against those envisaged in 1951 when many of the projects were little more than names. The sum provided will not enable the 1951 programme to be completed and some projects will have to be carried over beyond 1957.

9. *Roads and Bridges and Other Transport.*

	£
1951 Review	2,761,999
1953 Revision	5,296,875
INCREASE ...	£2,534,876

The increase is due mainly to the increased cost of reconstructing to Class I the roads included in the 1951 programme (*see* Appendix 3, 1951 Review).

10. *Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.*

	£
1951 Review	778,925
1953 Revision	991,369
INCREASE ...	£112,444

There have been some rises in the price of equipment but the major increases are in respect of three new post offices at Lusaka, Broken Hill and Kafue.

11. *Building: General.*

	£
1951 Review	353,600
1953 Revision	853,600
INCREASE ...	£500,000

This increase is due to the greatly enhanced cost of the new military cantonment at Bwana Mkubwa.

12. *Prisons.*

	£
1951 Review	275,500
1953 Revision	250,500
DECREASE ...	£25,000

This is one of the few decreases, due to the inability of the Department to complete the original programme within the period of the plan.

13. *Airports and Airfields:*

	£
1951 Review	962,070
1953 Revision	977,515
INCREASE ...	£15,445

This increase is due to the final cost of the Livingstone Airport being higher than was anticipated in 1951, and the addition of a new aerodrome for Solwezi.

D. Territorial Subjects

14. *Education (African).*

	£
1951 Review	920,216
1953 Revision	1,794,625
INCREASE ...	£874,409

In this section the cost of Government school buildings shows an increase of £722,578 of which £47,000 was approved by the Legislative Council in the 1953 Estimates. The reasons for this increase are that the figures inserted when the 1951 Review was approved were known not to be firm as the original plan was based upon the assumption that most of the building would be done departmentally. This, however, has not proved possible and while departmental building has been and is being used wherever possible a number of schools have had to be put out to contract.

The changes in costs of building by this department are well illustrated in the following figures:

	Classroom Unit* £	*Teacher's House* £
1951 Review	400	200
1953 (departmentally)	900	400
1953 (contract)	1,400	650

* This includes provision for ancillary services.

15. *Agriculture.*

	£
1951 Review	758,693
1953 Revision	717,442
DECREASE ...	£42,251

The decreases are in Research Services—Recurrent, and in Capital Works for African Agriculture the progress of which has been hampered by shortages of agricultural staff.

16. *Forestry.*

	£
1951 Review	364,338
1953 Revision	441,825
INCREASE ...	£77,487

This increase is mainly due to rises in the costs of buildings, particularly in respect of forest school, forest development and improvement, and capital costs in connection with forest research stations and the specialist Forest Research Officer. No individual increase is especially marked but it does reflect over-optimism in framing the original estimates. The plans are being kept as simple as possible in an endeavour to keep costs down, but it must not be forgotten that forestry projects are long term and will eventually produce revenue which may be quite substantial.

17. *Veterinary.*

	£
1951 Review	293,443
1953 Revision	312,611
INCREASE ...	£19,168

There has been a decrease of £20,000 in respect of purchasing cattle from Tanganyika. It has become apparent that for the next few years it will not be possible to obtain cattle from Tanganyika on the scale previously envisaged; but against this must be set an increase under the provision for capital works for departmental expansion and which again is due to rises in costs.

18. *Game and Tsetse.*

	£
1951 Review	440,000
1953 Revision	485,736
INCREASE ...	£45,736

This increase is due, first to rises in costs under expansion of departmental services. This sub-head provides facilities for game, and fish rangers, including African housing at remote places, equipment and other requirements in maintaining and increasing the department's effectiveness. The second increase is in connection with the Kafue National Park which is designed to open the area to visitors and provide a suitable base camp. The designs for this have now been completely revised on a modest style in keeping with the nature of the area.

19. *Rural Development.*

	£
1951 Review	1,000,000
1953 Revision	1,000,000

There has been no change in this section of the plan.

20. *Water Development.*

	£
1951 Review	1,113,789
1953 Revision	1,479,835
INCREASE ...	£366,046

The increase in this section is wholly in respect of provision for water supplies and is to continue the programme envisaged in the 1951 Review as augmented on the recommendations of Brigadier Hawes.

21. *Economic Development.*

	£
1951 Review	558,000
1953 Revision	341,092
DECREASE ...	£216,908

The decrease is due to the funds under this section provided for agricultural development and marketing being moved into the general unallocated balances. The reason being that so far only one

scheme, which proved to be uneconomic, has been submitted to the Development Authority. This move does not in any way restrict the submission of schemes to the Authority but collects the unallocated sums together in one section of the plan.

22. *Public Utilities.*

	£
1951 Review	2,770,000
1953 Revision	3,227,922
INCREASE ...	£457,922

The increases are due to the provision of a third 1,250 kW generator at Lusaka to cover the period until the new power station comes into being: and the additional cost of the first phase of the Lusaka Water Supply. In the former case the additional provision has been approved already by Legislative Council.

23. *African Housing.*

	£
1951 Review	4,550,000
1953 Revision	6,550,000
INCREASE ...	£2,000,000

In the past there has been a differentiation between African civil servants' housing and urban African housing, in so far as the provision of finance is concerned. The opportunity has been taken in this revision to combine the whole programme under one heading, as the houses are built under single contracts and on completion allocated as between civil servants and local authorities on an agreed basis by numbers of houses. It is essential that the housing requirements of Africans in urban areas be met as soon as possible. This is an integral part of educating the population to a higher standard of living and it is the natural demand of a progressing people.

24. *Public Works Department Staff.*

	£
1951 Review	900,000
1953 Revision	1,900,000
INCREASE ...	£1,000,000

This provision has had to be augmented due to the additional staff requirements in order to complete the plan and the arrears of work which have accumulated under Public Works Extraordinary. It may well be that in doing work for the Federal Government a substantial amount of this money will be recovered under agency charges and accrue to the general revenue of the Territory. The net figure cannot be calculated at this stage.

25. *Roads and Bridges.*

	£
1951 Review	1,741,659
1953 Revision	1,960,718
INCREASE ...	£219,059

The increase in the territorial part of this section of the plan is due primarily to higher grants to be made to district road boards.

26. Paragraphs 27 to 29 deal with the exceptions to the general rule mentioned in paragraph 5.

27. *Police.*

	£
1951 Review	276,156*
1953 Revision	1,153,230†
INCREASE ...	£877,074

* Included under General Building provision.

† £26,289 approved by Legislative Council during 1952 for a police camp at Livingstone.

Provision of capital works for the Police has until now been made in the Public Works Extraordinary Vote or in the years 1949–1951 under a sub-head included under Special Expenditure in the Police Vote. The requirements of the department have been steadily expanding and the limited provision of funds under Public Works Extraordinary connected with the limits of physical capacity have prevented a development plan being operated along progressive lines. With this background it has now been decided that it is in the general interest that provision should be made in the plan and that the Police should be able to plan development in the same manner as other departments with substantial capital works programmes.

28. *Judicial.*

	£
1951 Review	Nil
1953 Revision	400,000
INCREASE ...	£400,000

No provision was made in the 1948 or 1951 reviews in respect of the Judiciary although provision for a High Court at Lusaka was included in the 1947 Plan. It is fitting that the Territory should have a suitable High Court building in the capital and provision has been included based upon the cost of the High Court of Kenya. At the same time provision has also been made to cover much needed extensions to the existing High Court buildings at Livingstone and Ndola together with certain magistrates' courts at various towns in the Territory.

29. *Loans to Local Authorities.*

	£
1951 Review	3,500,000
1953 Revision	5,500,000
INCREASE ...	£2,000,000

The sums provided in the 1951 Review have all been allocated to specific projects by the Local Authorities Loan Board and committed by local authorities. Although so far not a great deal of cash has been spent much planning has been completed and with schemes coming to fruition it is expected that there will be heavy cash outgoing over the next few years against this £3½m. Local authority development is an essential and integral part of any development in the Territory. As all the original provision has been committed it is necessary to provide further funds in order that local authorities can continue to plan and commit schemes in the knowledge that finance will be available when required. The sum which the local authorities requested was considerably greater than the amount which it has been possible to provide. To this extent local authority development will have to be restricted but the sums provided should be sufficient to provide the basic services of light, water and sanitation, together with some smaller but essential requirements.

Finances of the Ten-Year Development Plan

30. The division of financial responsibility between the two sections of the plan cannot be defined until the actual expenditure to 23rd October, 1953, is known. All calculations must be qualified to the extent of the difference between estimated and actual expenditure. A major problem is the apportionment of responsibility for advances of cash made in anticipation of raising loans against the general loan programme of £13m. These advances were made from surplus balances in the belief that they would be recouped in full within the currency of the plan. It is estimated that by 30th June, 1954, the loan account will be overdrawn by £3.08m. This amount cannot at present be apportioned accurately between the Federal and State Governments and will require further reconsideration.

31. Northern Rhodesia will have to finance a plan of £35,100,000 for which the following funds are still required:

	£m.
Estimated expenditure, 1st July, 1954, to 30th June, 1957 ...	14.435
Add loan advances to be repaid	3.080
TOTAL REQUIRED ...	17.515

It is suggested that this should be found on the following basis:

	£m.
Appropriations from Revenue (£2m. × 3 as per Fiscal Commission report)	6.000
Colonial Development and Welfare grants...	.840
Credit balance on Northern Rhodesia Development account (estimated)	1.740
By further loans and/or appropriations from reserve funds ...	8.935
TOTAL ...	17.515

Until more accurate financial adjustment has been made between the Federal and Territorial Governments the amounts to be provided from loans or reserves respectively cannot be finally decided. The allocation of the sum of £8.935m. will therefore have to be made at some future date, when the general financial position of the Territory under federation is clearer.

Summary of the Ten-Year Development Plan for Northern Rhodesia

(Covering the period 1947 to 1957)

1	2	3	4
	Total	Federal Subjects	Territorial Subjects
	£	£	£
Social Services:			
Health	3,633,235	3,633,235	—
Education—African	1,794,625	—	1,794,625
Education—European	4,261,961	4,261,961	—
Publications	14,300	—	14,300
Economic Services:			
Agriculture	717,442	—	717,442
Forestry	441,825	—	441,825
Veterinary	312,611	—	312,611
Game and Tsetse	485,736	—	485,736
Tourist	21,243	—	21,243
Rural Development	1,000,000	—	1,000,000
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	991,369	991,369	—
Water Development	1,479,853	—	1,479,853
Economic Development	341,092	—	341,092
Public Works and Utilities:			
African Housing	6,550,000	—	6,550,000
General Building	7,621,594	853,600	6,767,994
P.W.D. Staff	1,900,000	—	1,900,000
Public Utilities	3,227,922	—	3,227,922
Roads, Aerodromes and Transport:			
Roads and Transport*	7,257,593	5,296,875	1,960,718
Aerodromes	977,515	977,515	—
Law and Order:			
Police	1,153,230	—	1,153,230
Judicial	400,000	—	400,000
Prisons	250,500	250,500	—
Loans to Local Authorities	5,500,000	—	5,500,000
Northern Rhodesia Share of Central C. D. and W. Schemes... ...	173,531	121,205	52,326
	50,507,177	16,386,260	34,120,917
Unallocated	1,492,823	513,740	979,083
TOTAL	£52,000,000	£16,900,000	£35,100,000

* Includes £500,000 for special transport facilities in 1953 as yet not used.

Expenditure Summary of the Development Plan

1	2	3	4
	Estimated Total Cost	Estimated Expenditure to 30.6.54	Estimated to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
FEDERAL			
Health	3,633,235	1,266,247	2,366,988
Education (European)	4,261,961	2,053,661	2,208,300
Roads and Bridges...	5,296,875	2,698,963	2,597,912
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	991,369	799,171	192,198
Building: General	853,600	153,482	700,118
Prisons	250,500	97,476	153,024
Broadcasting	121,205	87,554	33,651
Aerodromes	977,515	972,330	5,185
Unallocated	513,740	—	513,740
FEDERAL TOTAL ...	£16,900,000	£8,128,884	£8,771,116
TERRITORIAL			
Education (African)	1,794,625	1,164,426	630,199
Tourist	21,243	14,449	6,794
Agriculture	717,442	572,014	145,428
Forestry	441,825	313,183	128,642
Veterinary	312,611	197,497	115,114
Game and Tsetse	485,736	373,305	112,431
Rural	1,000,000	722,460	277,540
Water	1,479,853	1,070,667	409,186
Economic	341,092	235,326	105,766
Public Utilities	3,227,922	1,535,340	1,692,582
African Housing	6,550,000	4,494,000	2,056,000
General Building	6,767,994	5,599,724	1,168,270
Staff, Public Works Department	1,900,000	873,300	1,026,700
Roads and Bridges...	1,960,718	1,385,014	575,704
Publications	14,300	6,000	8,300
Police	1,153,230	323,446	829,784
Judicial	400,000	10,000	390,000
Loans	5,500,000	1,750,000	3,750,000
Reserve for Colonial Development and Welfare	52,326	24,946	27,380
Unallocated	979,083	—	979,083
TERRITORIAL TOTAL ...	£35,100,000	£20,665,097	£14,434,903
GRAND TOTAL	£52,000,000	£28,793,981	£23,206,019

1	2	3	4
Title of Project	Estimate of Total Cost	Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
HEALTH			
Kitwe Hospital	854,000	68,738	785,262
Extension, African Medical Education	510,000	16,974	493,026
Additional Urban African Clinics	9,400	6,674	2,726
Rural Hospitals	115,000	46,091	68,909
Cottage Hospitals	33,400	33,400	—
Lusaka European Hospital	535,000	36,450	498,550
Broken Hill Hospital	800,000	800,000	—
Balovale Hospital	41,000	41,000	—
Stainless Steel Equipment	20,000	20,000	—
Mental Hospital (Stage 1)	250,000	50,000	200,000
Livingstone Hospital	230,000	10,000	220,000
Extensions, Mine Hospitals	20,440	—	20,440
Choma Hospital	57,000	56,222	778
Entomological Laboratory	21,000	—	21,000
Chikankata Hospital	15,000	—	15,000
European Staff Quarters, Lusaka African Hospital	30,000	7,000	23,000
Mental Wards, Livingstone	8,500	8,500	—
Leprosy Centres	5,800	4,503	1,297
Rural Health Centres	34,000	33,510	490
Unallocated Loan Funds	16,510	—	16,510
Items not repeated	27,185	27,185	—
TOTAL	£3,633,235	£1,266,247	£2,366,988
EUROPEAN EDUCATION			
Secondary Schools:			
Lusaka	1,138,700	561,550	577,150
Luanshya	200,000	30,000	170,000
Kitwe	200,000	105,000	95,000
Mufulira, Stage 1	100,000	10,000	90,000
Broken Hill, Stage 1	100,000	10,000	90,000
Ndola, Stage 1	100,000	—	100,000
Chingola, Stage 1	100,000	25,000	75,000
Junior Schools:			
Chingola Extensions	40,000	20,000	20,000
Primary Schools:			
Chingola	70,000	30,000	40,000
Kitwe	65,000	40,000	25,000
Mufulira (F.S.M. Extension)	9,050	9,050	—
Luanshya (F.S.M. Extension)	8,000	8,000	—
Lusaka Boys'	100,000	70,000	30,000
Luanshya	70,000	30,000	40,000
Broken Hill	70,000	30,000	40,000
Mufulira	70,000	30,000	40,000
Infant Schools:			
Kitwe I	61,680	61,680	—
Livingstone	68,000	5,000	63,000
Lusaka F.S.M.	29,950	29,950	—
Lusaka—Rhodes Park	70,000	—	70,000
Ndola	68,000	68,000	—
Broken Hill	67,870	67,870	—
Kitwe II	55,000	—	55,000
Luanshya	67,870	67,870	—
Chingola	62,000	62,000	—
Mufulira	67,870	67,870	—
Woodlands F.S.M.	26,300	15,485	10,815
Rural Schools:			
Emmaydale	23,800	18,800	5,000
Fort Jameson and Hostel	99,300	55,000	44,300
Silver Rest and Hostel	101,100	60,000	41,100
Codrington and Hostel	140,000	25,000	115,000
Chilanga	25,000	23,500	1,500
Carried forward	3,474,490	1,636,625	1,837,865

1 Title of Project	2 Estimate of Total Cost	3 Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	4 Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
EUROPEAN EDUCATION—*continued.*			
Brought forward ...	3,474,490	1,636,625	1,837 865
Other Schools:			
Kafue and Extensions	3,576	3,576	—
Technical Centres	50,000	19,000	31,000
Lusaka Girls', Extensions	40,000	15,000	25,000
Small schools	50,000	20,000	30,000
Extensions, Boys', Lusaka	6,838	6,838	—
F.S.M., Boys', Lusaka	6,488	6,488	—
F.S.M., Broken Hill	7,449	7,449	—
F.S.M., Ndola	9,054	9,054	—
F.S.M., Luanshya	6,737	6,737	—
F.S.M., Kitwe	5,746	5,746	—
F.S.M., Mufulira	5,506	5,506	—
F.S.M., Chingola	5,826	5,826	—
F.S.M., Mazabuka	3,617	3,617	—
F.S.M., Livingstone	7,458	7,458	—
Hostels:			
Lusaka	130,622	130,622	—
Extensions, Lusaka	18,666	18,666	—
Broken Hill Primary	132,000	50,000	82,000
Lusaka Primary	175,000	—	175,000
Electricity, Codrington	664	664	—
Indian and Coloured Schools:			
Lusaka Coloured	10,000	9,500	500
Lusaka Indian	16,025	15,650	375
Luanshya Indian	13,835	13,613	222
Katapola Extensions	18,000	16,000	2,000
Livingstone Indian	15,600	14,100	1,500
Ndola Indian	13,400	13,025	375
Ndola Coloured	15,000	12,000	3,000
Additional (to be decided)	18,000	900	17,100
Teachers' Housing	1	1	—
Unallocated	2,363	—	2,363
TOTAL	£4,261,961	£2,053,661	£2,208,300
ROADS AND BRIDGES			
Livingstone North Approach	132,217	132,217	—
Livingstone 30 North—Magoye	965,000	100,000	865,000
Mazabuka South Approach	65,956	65,956	—
Mazabuka North Approach	66,279	66,279	—
Mazabuka–Kafue	158,376	68,775	89,601
Chirundu–Lusaka	855,500	829,827	25,673
Lusaka–Broken Hill	431,821	429,821	2,000
Broken Hill–Kapiri Mposhi	231,000	231,000	—
Kapiri Mposhi–Tunduma*	750,000	448,918	301,082
Kapiri Mposhi–Ndola	600,000	50,000	550,000
Livingstone–Ndola Road Investigations	17,898	17,898	—
Great East Road:			
Rufunsa–Nyimba	120,000	—	120,000
Lusaka Approach	51,251	51,251	—
Chingola–Solwezi	45,000	17,688	27,312
Widening Copperbelt and other roads	200,000	90,000	110,000
Bridges and Culverts	50,000	43,500	6,500
Mwambeshi–Chingola	56,577	55,833	744
Transportation	500,000	—	500,000
TOTAL	£5,296,875	£2,698,963	£2,597,912

* £500,000 in addition to this sum is to be provided by an M.S.A. Grant outside the structure of the plan.

1	2	3	4
Title of Project	Estimate of Total Cost	Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
Posts and Telegraphs			
Scheme for linking District Headquarters by Radio	40,499	40,499	—
Lusaka Telephone Exchange	48,759	48,759	—
Mechanisation of Savings Bank and Main Post Offices	19,000	14,730	4,270
Rural Post Offices	55,350	44,870	10,480
Branch and new Post Offices	15,050	15,050	—
African Postal Learners' School	1,550	1,550	—
Additional Trunk outlets	139,650	114,126	25,524
Automatic Telephone Extensions	64,920	59,000	5,920
Private Exchange Central Offices	10,000	9,999	1
Radio Telephone Circuit, Lusaka–Fort Jameson–Zomba	38,300	38,300	—
Telephone Installations, Fort Jameson	29,000	29,000	—
Telephone Installations, Abercorn Township	2,500	2,499	1
Telephone Installations, Abercorn: Rural	8,558	8,558	—
Telephone Installations, Kasama	2,000	2,000	—
Extensions to Telephone Services to Mine Townships	84,000	83,999	1
Additional Wireless Stations	2,308	2,308	—
Additional Cables, Lusaka	7,025	7,024	1
Fort Jameson–Nyasaland Trunks	1,900	1,900	—
Recabling, Lusaka	14,000	14,000	—
Livingstone, Victoria Falls Cable	11,000	11,000	—
Ndola Cables V.H.F.	16,000	16,000	—
Main Trunk Telephones—Line of rail	149,000	149,000	—
Lusaka–Chirundu–Salisbury Trunk	35,000	35,000	—
New Post Office, Lusaka (Stage 1)	140,000	30,000	110,000
New Post Office, Broken Hill	38,000	10,000	28,000
New Post Office, Kafue	18,000	10,000	8,000
Total	£991,369	£799,171	£192,198
Building: General			
New Military Cantonment, Bwana Mkubwa	800,000	100,000	700,000
Silicosis Bureau	50,000	50,000	—
Mental Wards, Ndola	3,600	3,482	118
Total	£853,600	£153,482	£700,118
Prisons			
General Building	£250,500	£97,476	£153,024
Broadcasting	£121,205	£87,554	£33,651
Aerodromes			
Livingstone Airport	968,515	968,515	—
Solwezi Aerodrome	7,000	3,500	3,500
New Lusaka Airport—Investigations	2,000	315	1,685
Total	£977,515	£972,330	£5,185

1 Title of Project	2 Estimate of Total Cost	3 Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	4 Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
African Education			
Government School Buildings (D.894)	1,034,978	554,934	480,044
Building Grants to Missions (D.894)	182,156	120,498	61,658
Building Grants—Village Schools (D.894)	179,424	138,584	40,840
Capital Expenditure—Development Area Schools (D.894)	54,529	43,139	11,390
Mass Literacy (D.894)	5,222	3,822	1,400
African Secondary School	219,000	219,000	—
Industrial Training Centre	52,000	18,000	34,000
African Secondary School—Assembly Hall (D.1724)	15,000	15,000	—
Technical School, Munali	11,133	11,133	—
Balance for allocation	867	—	867
Items not repeated	40,316	40,316	—
Total	£1,794,625	£1,164,426	£630,199
Tourist Development			
Rest Houses and Camps	13,700	11,000	2,700
Tourist Office, Livingstone	3,881	1,359	2,522
Miscellaneous Minor Schemes	2,090	2,090	—
Balance	1,572	—	1,572
Total	£21,243	£14,449	£6,794
Agriculture			
Research Service—Recurrent	62,500	22,340	40,160
Research Service—Capital	35,400	—	35,400
Extension Services Field Operations	178,190	154,218	23,972
Training for Africans	36,449	36,449	—
Training for Africans—Recurrent	25,000	25,000	—
Capital Works, Extension Services for African Agriculture	128,000	97,812	30,188
Bush Clearing Unit	25,000	24,955	45
Soil Conservation Unit	175,000	165,824	9,176
Tobacco Experimental Station	29,165	29,165	—
African Soil Conservation	7,005	7,005	—
Ecological Survey, Travel in Northern Rhodesia	310	310	—
Tobacco Adviser	5,423	5,423	—
Aerial Survey	10,000	3,513	6,487
Total	£717,442	£572,014	£145,428
Forestry			
Forest School	60,000	51,200	8,800
Utilisation and Timber Investigations	8,594	8,594	—
Capital Works, Forest Development	89,660	75,160	14,500
Forest Development and Improvements	125,000	95,000	30,000
Survey of Timber Resources	60,000	43,869	16,131
Visits of Specialist Officers	15,282	11,839	3,443
Forest Research Stations—Capital	31,120	10,040	21,080
Forest Research Stations—Recurrent	26,180	3,593	22,587
Check List of Trees and Plants	2,500	—	2,500
Forest Research Officer—Capital	5,820	1,230	4,590
Forest Research Officer—Recurrent	6,750	1,514	5,236
Training of locally recruited Foresters in United Kingdom	2,375	—	2,375
Aerial Survey	5,645	5,645	—
Forest Service: Rural Areas	2,899	2,899	—
Total	£441,825	£310,583	£131,242

1 Title of Project	2 Estimate of Total Cost	3 Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	4 Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
VETERINARY			
Additional Equipment and Facilities	51,000	31,428	19,572
Capital Works and Additional Staff	73,198	52,015	21,183
Disease Eradication (D.936)	51,835	32,662	19,173
Livestock Improvement and Management (D.936)	45,055	24,485	20,570
Research into Disease of Animals (Capital) (D.1694)	12,556	7,487	5,069
Animal Husbandry Research and Demonstration (Capital) (D.1221)	11,818	11,451	367
Animal Husbandry Research and Demonstration (Recurrent) (D.1221)	5,682	—	5,682
Pasture Management (Capital) (D.1221)	8,000	5,597	2,403
Pasture Management (Recurrent) (D.1221)	8,150	1,468	6,682
Grass Drying (Capital) (D.1221)	4,750	4,555	195
Grass Drying (Recurrent) (D.1221)	8,125	4,333	3,792
T.I.F.A. Fog Spray	3,887	3,679	208
Import of Cattle from Tanganyika	20,000	9,782	10,218
Items not repeated	8,555	8,555	—
TOTAL	£312,611	£197,497	£115,114
GAME AND TSETSE			
Expansion of Departmental Services	212,399	174,984	37,415
Tsetse Survey Field Research Unit (R.343)	8,308	6,474	1,834
Fish Farming Development (Capital) (D.1325)	30,558	30,558	—
Fish Farming Development (Recurrent)	14,560	12,045	2,515
Kafue National Park	55,000	21,796	33,204
Minor Scheme, Tsetse Control and Research	29,142	29,000	142
Kafue National Park Supplementary Scheme	8,000	6,462	1,538
Fish Farming Extensions	26,500	—	26,500
Tsetse Control, Chingola Area	18,025	8,742	9,283
Tsetse Control, Eastern Province	20,136	20,136	—
Tsetse Control, Kafue	26,590	26,590	—
Fish Farming	7,275	7,275	—
Tsetse Control, Feira	21,720	21,720	—
Tsetse Control, Kafue (Extension)	4,243	4,243	—
Tsetse Control, Feira (Extension)	3,280	3,280	—
TOTAL	£485,736	£373,305	£112,431
RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
Development Centre—Capital Works	136,698	104,273	32,425
Development Areas—Capital Works	201,755	159,558	42,197
Rural Development Projects	355,000	233,765	121,235
Headquarters Expenditure	15,000	5,252	9,748
Expert Investigations	7,634	2,542	5,092
Hydrological Survey: Lukanga Swamps	2,940	2,034	906
Nutrition and Health Scheme	70,067	28,597	41,470
Community Development Centre	15,500	11,000	4,500
Peasant Farming Fund	140,500	140,500	—
Development Areas—Recurrent Expenses	18,814	18,814	—
Other miscellaneous Schemes Completed by 1950	16,125	16,125	—
Balance	19,967	—	19,967
TOTAL	£1,000,000	£722,460	£277,540
WATER DEVELOPMENT			
Water Supplies	1,209,472	945,101	264,371
Irrigation	264,572	119,757	144,815
Other Schemes	5,809	5,809	—
TOTAL	£1,479,853	£1,070,667	£409,186
LOANS TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES			
Loans to Local Authorities	£5,500,000	£1,750,000	£3,750,000

1	2	3	4
Title of Project	Estimate of Total Cost	Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
Economic Development			
Loans to Co-operative Societies	120,000	46,250	73,750
Tobacco Advisers	15,192	11,408	3,784
Pilot Groundnut Scheme, Mumbwa	80,000	68,854	11,146
Demonstration Agricultural Equipment	1,000	935	65
Kafue Flats Survey	21,000	21,000	—
Hydro-Electric Power Investigations	100,000	82,979	17,021
Native Timber Experiments	2,000	2,000	—
Development of Fish Farming	1,900	1,900	—
Total	£341,092	£235,326	£105,766
Public Utilities			
Lusaka Water Scheme	872,800	737,800	135,000
Lusaka Electricity Supply	678,438	460,893	217,545
Livingstone Hydro-Electric Scheme	326,684	83,890	242,794
Lusaka Sewerage Scheme	500,000	192,757	307,243
No. 2 Power Station, Lusaka	850,000	60,000	790,000
Total	£3,227,922	£1,535,340	£1,692,582
African Housing			
Stage I	1,800,000	1,800,000	—
Stages II and III	2,650,000	2,650,000	—
Stage IV	2,100,000	44,000	2,056,000
Total	£6,550,000	£4,494,000	£2,056,000
General Building (Public Works)			
European Staff Housing (1948/50)	1,125,000	1,125,000	—
European Staff Housing (1950/52)	1,000,000	1,000,000	—
European Staff Housing (1952/55)	3,620,287	2,648,287	972,000
Stores Buildings	239,556	221,770	17,786
Government Offices and Grounds, Lusaka	568,215	403,063	165,152
Samfya Development	51,920	46,895	5,025
Aged Persons Home	32,750	30,000	2,750
Public Works Department Workshops	64,000	64,000	—
Plant and Equipment	45,728	45,728	—
Public Works Department Special Staff	14,981	14,981	—
Balance	5,557	—	5,557
Total	£6,767,994	£5,599,724	£1,168,270
Public Works Department			
Staff	£1,900,000	£873,300	£1,026,700
Roads and Bridges			
Grants to District Road Boards	575,000	327,860	247,140
Great North Road to Chisamba II	16,800	16,800	—
Fort Rosebery–Samfya III	16,500	5,000	11,500
Kawambwa–Kasama III	49,500	5,000	44,500
Kasama–Isoka N.	26,000	—	26,000
Investigations and Surveys	40,000	39,998	2
Kabulonga Road I	7,500	7,500	—
Mufulira–Ndola I	127,000	119,104	7,896
Improvements to District Roads III and IV	150,000	100,000	50,000
Class II, III and IV	263,008	156,108	106,900
Carried forward	1,271,308	777,370	493,938

1 Title of Project	2 Estimate of Total Cost	3 Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	4 Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
ROADS AND BRIDGES—*continued.*			
Brought forward ...	1,271,308	777,370	493,938
Mufulira–Kitwe I	24,319	24,319	—
Bridges and Culverts	100,000	81,359	18,641
Unallocated	63,125	—	63,125
Plant and Equipment	180,353	180,353	—
Staff	13,613	13,613	—
Central African Airways	308,000	308,000	—
TOTAL	£1,960,718	£1,385,014	£575,704
PUBLICATIONS			
Loans for financing Book distribution	£14,300	£6,000	£8,300
POLICE			
Livingstone Central Police Station and Mess	112,700	—	112,700
Livingstone Libuya Police Sub-Station	4,750	—	4,750
Livingstone Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	—	5,000
Mazabuka Police Station	13,600	—	13,600
Chilanga Police Station	24,800	—	24,800
Broken Hill Mine Police Sub-Station	54,000	—	54,000
Lusaka Central Police Station	100,000	—	100,000
Lusaka Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	5,000	—
Lusaka Location Police Sub-Station	12,640	—	12,640
Lusaka Matero Police Sub-Station	6,000	—	6,000
Ndola Main Police Station and Mess	112,700	—	112,700
Ndola Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	—	5,000
Luanshya North Township Police Sub-Station	24,800	—	24,800
Luanshya Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	5,000	—
Mufulira Police Camp	92,434	—	92,434
Mufulira Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	5,000	—
Chingola Police Reserve Drill Hall	5,000	5,000	—
Samfya Police Station	25,000	—	25,000
Kashiba Police Station	25,000	—	25,000
Sinde Misale Police Station	16,950	—	16,950
Police Posts in Farming Areas	14,410	—	14,410
Rural Police Stations	105,000	—	105,000
European Police Single Quarters	75,000	—	75,000
TOTAL	£849,784	£20,000	£829,784
JUDICIAL			
Lusaka: High Court	350,000	10,000	340,000
Livingstone: High Court Extensions	10,000	—	10,000
Ndola: High Court Extensions	20,000	—	20,000
General: Magistrates' Courts Extensions	20,000	—	20,000
TOTAL	£400,000	£10,000	£390,000

Expenditure Outside the Structure of the Ten-Year Development Plan

1 Title of Project	2 Estimate of Total Cost	3 Estimate of Expenditure to 30.6.54	4 Balance to be spent to 30.6.57
	£	£	£
FEDERAL			
Roads:			
Kapiri Mposhi–Tunduma	500,000	500,000	—
Miscellaneous:			
Broadcasting	190,326	177,893	12,433
Central African Film Unit	54,126	32,310	21,816
TERRITORIAL			
Agriculture:			
Research Services	217,228	128,437	88,791
Ecological Survey	2,250	2,250	—
Forestry:			
Forestry Research Stations	20,700	2,922	17,778
Check List of Trees and Plants	2,500	—	2,500
Forest Research Officers	12,750	7,515	5,235
Game and Tsetse:			
Tsetse Survey Field Research	16,610	12,949	3,661
Miscellaneous:			
Red Locust Control Buildings	69,000	68,699	301
Publications Bureau	75,849	61,646	14,203
Fisheries Research Organisation	62,600	28,840	33,760
Geological Survey	72,931	62,440	10,491
Rhodes-Livingstone Institute	122,912	82,339	40,573
Radio Beacon, Mongu	10,475	7,018	3,457
Aeronautical Telecommunications	14,000	1,962	12,038
Meteorological Services	9,746	9,746	—
Sociological Survey	2,266	1,976	290
TOTAL	£1,456,269	£1,188,942	£267,327